

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day and to-morrow; moderate
north winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 80; lowest, 64.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 266.

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

ALL MEN OF DRAFT AGE MUST WORK OR FIGHT, NEW ORDER; WASHINGTON HEARS GERMAN SAYS EMPIRE OF MAN POWER; AERIAL ACTIVITY FORECASTS EARLY RENEWAL OF BATTLE

MRS. STOKES IS GUILTY UNDER ESPIONAGE ACT

Socialist Leader's Plea for
Appeal to Be Argued
on June 1.

SEEMS TO COURT PRISON

Maximum Penalty on Each of
Three Counts 20 Years and
\$10,000 Fine.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 23.—Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, charged with violation of the espionage act, was convicted by a jury in the Federal court to-night. She was found guilty upon all three counts in the indictment against her. After conferring with her counsel, United States District Attorney, and Seymour Steadman of Chicago, Mrs. Stokes' counsel, Judge Van Valkenburg announced that he would defer sentence pending a motion for a new trial. He set June 1 as the date for hearing the motion.

Mrs. Stokes received the jury's verdict without the slightest trace of emotion. As she was leaving the court room she said to those about her that she intended to come on with her work regardless of the outcome of the case.

Seems to Court Prison.

"If I keep my health," she stated, "I expect to continue my work, and if I should be locked up it would make my efforts tremendously more effective."

The offense for which Mrs. Stokes was convicted carries with it a possible penalty of a fine of \$10,000, or imprisonment for twenty years, or both, on each count.

Pending the ruling upon the motion for a new trial, Mrs. Stokes will continue to be at liberty on bond. The specific act upon which Mrs. Stokes was indicted was the writing to the Kansas City Star of a signed communication in which she said:

"No government which is for the profiteers can also be for the people, and I am for the people, while the Government is for the profiteers."

The first count of the indictment charged her with willfully and knowingly attempting to cause insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny and refusal of duty in the military and naval forces of the United States.

Charged With Aiding For.

The second charged her with obstructing the recruiting and enlisting service of the United States and third accused her of making and conveying certain false reports and false statements with the intent on her part to interfere with the operations and success of the military and naval forces of the United States and to provide information of the enemies of the United States.

The defense did not deny the authorship of the communication and contended that by using the term "Government" they meant the Administration and that such criticism did not constitute violation of the espionage act. The Government contended that the communication was intended to spread disloyal propaganda and interfere with the prosecution of the war. The case had been on trial since last Monday.

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Says Prussian Peace Strengthens President

AMSTERDAM, May 23.—Commenting on President Wilson's recent speech in New York in opening the Red Cross campaign, the Berlin newspaper *Die Welt* says it is easy to pick out many parts of the address as mere German baiting and exaggeration, but that on the whole it accurately reflects the psychological impression which the peace of Brest-Litovsk and that of Bucharest were bound to produce on the other side of the Atlantic. The Socialist organ rails at what it calls the "alleged unselfishness" of the Entente's aims, but says that doubtless President Wilson's people will believe him.

The peace made by the Central Powers in the East, the newspaper thinks, has greatly strengthened President Wilson's position. Germany is propagating the idea, says *Die Welt*, that the speech was meant to offset "the British peace offensive," but it asserts the trick will not work.

Others of the German newspapers, none of which prints the speech in full, comment in the usual abusive style of the "impartiality" of the President's motives. "His is a pathological case," the *Kreuz Zeitung* says.

WOMAN BREAKS U. S. AIR RECORD

Miss Stinson's No-Stop Flight
From Chicago Meets With
Accident.

HER GASOLENE RUNS OUT

Propeller Broken in Descent—
Travels More Than 700
Miles in 10 Hours.

Katherine Stinson, attempting to fly without stop from Chicago to Minnola, Ill., ran out of gasoline near Birmingham, N. Y., last night and in landing on a hillside the propeller of her plane was broken and one of the wings was damaged. The 23-year-old aviator was too hurt, and for consolation she jugged the fact that she had broken both the American records for continuous flying and for endurance. She will start for Minnola at 8 o'clock this morning.

Over the same route two years ago Ruth Law made a non-stop record of 250 miles, from Chicago to Horneell, N. Y. Miss Stinson was in the air from the moment she left Grant Park, Chicago, at 8 A. M. yesterday until she alighted in a field two miles from Birmingham at 6:40 P. M.

By the Erie Railroad the distance between Birmingham and Chicago is 753 miles.

Previous Record.

The previous non-stop record was held by Lieut. G. M. Boudine of the United States Army, who flew 700 miles in December last. Miss Stinson flew without halting from San Diego to San Francisco, 610 miles, in 9 hours and 10 minutes. In yesterday's journey she was in flight ten hours.

When she left Chicago the girl thought she had enough gasoline for eight hours, but winds that she encountered caused the supply to be exhausted sooner than she expected. When she saw that she would have to land and realized that at the very worst she had beaten the men at their own game she circled the city of Birmingham several times looking for a place to land.

Miss Stinson of the city. A strong wind added to her difficulties. She was anxious to strike the ground at a spot that was high, so there would be no mud, and the hillside seemed from her elevation to be level.

Machine Topples Over.

All her careful calculations went for naught, for the hill was very soft. The wheels sank into it the instant they touched the ground and instead of scudding along the surface the machine toppled over.

When it was righted Miss Stinson was carried into the city in triumph. She was taken to a hotel, where she said that a new propeller would be obtained from Elmira, that the slight damage to the wing would be repaired by local mechanics and that she and her mother would be ready to resume the trip to New York in the morning.

She said the lesson of the young was this: "Tell the mothers of any young man in the flying service, for me, that there is no necessity of their worrying over their boys. My flight proves that long distances may be covered with little danger."

Miss Stinson is a friend, but a deadly rival of Ruth Law, the young woman who startled the world in 1916 by leaving Chicago one morning in a rickety old biplane of obsolete type and going further in it than any American had done in any kind of an airplane. Miss Stinson left Chicago yesterday carrying sixteen pieces of United States mail at the 24 cent an ounce rate.

She was a letter from Postmaster Carville of Chicago to Postmaster Patten of New York and a sealed statement from the manager of the Chicago Red Cross campaign to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo.

M'ADOO PUTS WILLARD AND REA ON SHELF

Pennsylvania and B. & O.
Presidents Relieved of
Operating Work.

TO HEAD CORPORATIONS

Elisha Lee Mentioned as Prob-
able Successor to His
Old Chief.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Samuel Rea, president of the Pennsylvania, and Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio, removed as operating heads of their respective roads by Director-General McAdoo's sweeping order of Tuesday, will not be reappointed.

Both Mr. Rea and Mr. Willard will retain their places as presidents of the corporations owning their respective railroads, but they will have no place in the railroad administration and no jurisdiction outside of the corporate interests of their respective organizations.

Mr. Rea and Mr. Willard are both operating men, having come up from the ranks, but in recent years they have engaged themselves as corporation heads rather than as operating officers. Mr. Rea, however, was one of the most conspicuous members of the railway war boards which attempted to operate the railroads as a continental system before Mr. McAdoo took hold.

Sure to Create Stir.

The fact that these two men will not be named as Federal managers is certain to arouse comment, but it is understood that it is agreeable to the directors and stockholders of both railroads that they should continue to protect their rather than to relinquish their services to the Railroad Administration.

No reason was forthcoming from the Railroad Administration to-night to explain why two such conspicuous railroad managers as Rea and Willard should not have a place in the Railway Administration.

There have been rumors Mr. Rea has not been in entire sympathy with Government control and operation. It is known that he was disappointed when the Railroad War Board was disbanded. The 23-year-old aviator was too hurt, and for consolation she jugged the fact that she had broken both the American records for continuous flying and for endurance. She will start for Minnola at 8 o'clock this morning.

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Miss Stinson of the city. A strong wind added to her difficulties. She was anxious to strike the ground at a spot that was high, so there would be no mud, and the hillside seemed from her elevation to be level.

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FOE STRIPS OTHER FRONTS TO MASS TROOPS IN WEST

Army From Dutch Border and First Class Men in East
Sent to Aid Blow Against Forces of Gen. Foch
—Captives Fight or Make Munitions.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Important information indicating that Germany's main power has been shifted severely by the recent desperate drive came to the State Department to-day from a neutral country contiguous to Germany. The facts are given in the correspondence sent to a newspaper in the neutral nation, and it is believed here that they have particular importance at this time because they bear out other information along the same line which has reached Washington.

First, it has been noted by investigators along the Dutch frontier that the German garrisons have been practically stripped. Until recently Germany had moved a considerable number of troops along the Dutch border, presumably with a view to intimidating the Netherlands Government.

Second, reliable information has come from investigators recently leaving Germany that virtually all the munitions factories have been called to the western front.

The German authorities, after carefully studying the situation, apparently have decided to replace able-bodied men in munition plants with prisoners of war, and children. The work of the women and children has been a factor for some time, but never on a large scale, and it is only desperation on the part of Germany which causes the project for the wholesale use of war prisoners on work much of which is highly confidential.

Third, Germany has according to reports of investigators, formed "convict battalions" by stripping the German prisons and even sending the prisoners to fight on the western front.

With this information comes the news that troops remaining in Rumania are of second class character, and that all the German first class fighting material has been called to aid the drive in the west.

Information of precisely the same character is received with respect to German troops remaining in Finland. It is understood that the best fighting material from the Russian front has been called to assist the campaign against the British, French and Americans.

The opposing aerial squadrons are extremely active as is usual before a real battle, but a very small number of German planes has been able to come over the allied lines, owing to the superiority of the allied airmen and aircraft, which is more marked daily. Not a moment's rest is allowed German depots and concentration centers where there is constant harrying, causing evident discomfort to the troops in addition to great material damage.

Only a Few Minor Raids.

On the French part of the battle front even patrol raids died down to the minimum. The British made a successful attack last night and captured a machine gun. A German raid during the night in this wood was repulsed, as was also another attempt made south of Hebuterne. The British made a successful attack last night and captured a machine gun. A German raid during the night in this wood was repulsed, as was also another attempt made south of Hebuterne.

The Associated Press correspondent on the French front in France says that whenever the interrupted battle is resumed the Germans will find serious disadvantages in the situation, as compared with the first stage of the struggle they began on March 21.

Spirit of Enemy Depressed.

For one thing, the German soldiers can hardly possess a degree of confidence equal to that which inspired them in the opening of this year's great drive, now that they have seen the promises made them of a decisive fight, which was to bring a rapid peace, fail of fulfillment.

Many of their best troops have been destroyed without the armies attaining their objectives. This has depressed the spirits of the remainder, causing them to fear that further operations will be useless. A repetition of a powerful surprise attack has been rendered almost impossible, since the complete unity of the French, British and American troops enables the allied generalissimo to control the whole front.

The allies are consequently better prepared than they were before, and are watchful for whatever may be coming. Thus, although the German masses may be thrown against the allied front in a

Continued on Second Page

ALLIES EXPECT BLOW TO COME AT ANY MOMENT

Foch With Armies of Five
Nations Prepared to
Meet the Attack.

ENEMY KEPT HARRIED

Reserves of Men and Material
Under Constant Bombard-
ment by Aviators.

LONDON, May 23.—As the moment draws near for the resumption of the great German offensive in Picardy and Flanders, the British army, which has been divided down to almost nothing, and even the artillery, which has shown consistent activity ever since major operations ceased, more than three weeks ago, is at work only in a perfunctory sort of way. Only the aerial forces are active, but they are extraordinarily busy.

It is doubtful if at any time in the war the air has been so full of fliers as it is now. This may be due partly to the exceptionally fine weather, which could not be more favorable for aerial operations, but it is generally believed in military circles as a sure indication that a great operation, probably on a scale surpassing Germany's greatest previous effort, that of March 21, is about to begin.

The opposing aerial squadrons are extremely active as is usual before a real battle, but a very small number of German planes has been able to come over the allied lines, owing to the superiority of the allied airmen and aircraft, which is more marked daily. Not a moment's rest is allowed German depots and concentration centers where there is constant harrying, causing evident discomfort to the troops in addition to great material damage.

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American Troops Win Praise on West Front

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—In a message to the State Department to-day, William G. Sharp, United States Ambassador to France, cabled that frequent references have been made to the "exploits of our aviators" and that the "part played by our men in trench skirmishes" has "gained for them an enviable reputation for courage and resourcefulness."

It is understood here that the teamwork shown by the troops of the various nationalities on the battle front has improved particularly since Gen. Foch became the Supreme Commander of all the allied armies. It also is realized on the battle front in France that prospective military operations incident to the coming German offensive probably will involve troops of all nationalities simultaneously and that the main idea is to defeat the enemy by the combining of efforts in which all will have their share of victory.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Concentration of the main power of the country that is of draft age upon industries and vocations deemed useful and essential to winning the war and the infusion of women workers into industries is the object of new and sweeping regulations issued to-day by Provost Marshal General Crowder following their approval by the President and Secretary Baker.

Every man of draft age, even though he is now in a deferred classification, after July 1 must be able to show to his local board that he is engaged in a "useful occupation." If not his status as to dependents will be disregarded and he will be put into the army forthwith.

This step, one of the most important taken since the selective draft bill was passed, will change the present employment of more than 500,000 men of draft age, it is estimated, and feed them into other fields of industry regarded as essential either as war industries or enterprises of recognized importance to the economic life and welfare of the nation.

Application of Order.

No rigid definition of useful occupations is made in the order issued to-day. The order does stipulate, however, that it will apply to the following classes of persons in addition to loafers and those of the idle classes:

Persons engaged in the service of food and drink, or either in public places, including hotels and hotel clubs.

Passenger elevator operators and attendants, doormen, roommen and other attendants of clubs, hotels, stores, apartment houses, office buildings and bath houses.

Persons, including ushers and other attendants, engaged and occupied in connection with games, sports and amusements, except actual performers in legitimate theatricals, operas or theatrical performances.

Persons employed in domestic service.

Sales clerks and other clerks employed in stores and other mercantile establishments.

As will be seen from the foregoing the new rule contemplates a wholesale shifting of occupations such as the country has never seen before. Not only will it affect industry and business but it will have the effect of a crushing blow to professional sports. In fact professional sports are treated with far greater severity than amusements, theatres being regarded as practically a useful industry on the principle that this form of amusement appeals to all and is of direct benefit to the people.

Professional Baseball.

At first glance the order in its enumeration of occupations seemed to be a possible entree for professional sports, so far as the employment of men from 21 to 31 is concerned, upon which that sport depends. But a subsequent statement authorized by the War Department indicated that no definite policy has been formulated as yet regarding this and more will be said until the matter comes up from some local board. This statement was:

No ruling as to whether baseball players or persons engaged in golf, tennis or other sports come under the regulations regarding useful and essential occupations will be made until a specific rule has been promulgated to the Provost Marshal General's office.

Provost Marshal General Crowder explained this point as follows:

The Presidential regulation provides that the Provost Marshal General may issue necessary instructions and interpretations to local and district boards through State headquarters and that such instructions or interpretations are required in connection with a specific case. This regulation has been strictly adhered to and the Provost Marshal General's office has been endeavoring to interpret the President's regulation correctly and in accordance with the guidance of local and district boards and State Adjutant Generals.

No interpretation of the new regulations and no expression of opinion as to whether or not one or another sport or game is included will be made until a specific rule is promulgated through official channels.

Where Initiative Lies.

In every State coming within the purview of today's regulations it was explained at Gen. Crowder's office the initiative must be taken by the local draft board. In other words, with these regulations and possibly some supplementary rules to guide them, the local draft board after July 1 can summon any person of draft age before them and ask him to explain his occupation.

This action can be taken whether a board has original jurisdiction of the registrant or not. Hence, a draft

Every Draftman Required to Show After July 1 He Is in Useful Industry.

LOCAL BOARDS TO ACT
Women or Males Beyond
Military Age Will Take
Non-Essential Posts.

PROFESSIONAL SPORT HIT

Baseball Cases to Be Acted
Upon in Individual
Manner.

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